

STATION.

MILITARY—GENERAL JOHNSON, A.C.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

MARCH 7, 1877.

Yesterday afternoon the new Staunton Artillery, under the command of Captain Alexander H. Fultz, made its first parade, escorted by the West Augusta Guard, under Captain William L. Bumgarner, and headed by the Stearnsville Brigade band. The company is a well-looking and soldierly set of men as can be seen anywhere. Hearing that General Joseph E. Johnston would arrive on the cars at 4 o'clock, the two companies marched to the depot and welcomed him. He expressed gratification at the compliment, and reviewed the company, speaking in high terms of their soldierly bearing. About dark, after the parade ended, the artillery fired a salute from a hill overlooking the city.

There were fifty-five additions to the Baptist church by the recent revival.

The falling of the newsville Bank catches several of our citizens for small amounts.

PENN.

FLUVANNA COUNTY.

WILMINGTON, VA., MARCH 5, 1877.

Editors of Dispatch: A very distressing accident occurred within about two miles of this place to-day about 1 o'clock. A young man named Charles Kellogg, as soon as he finished loading it he laid it down near by him, and at the same time pushed it back from him. The hammer struck something, which caused the cap to explode, the load passing through the weather boarding in the breast of Miss Stokes, bisecting her as she was standing on one side of the room in ten feet of the gun, killing her almost instantly. She was eighteen or twenty years of age. As the gun fired she was heard to say, "Lord, have mercy on my soul and expiate in a few moments." Young men and boys who are careless of their lives and the lives of others, let this be a warning to you hereafter.

OBSEVER.

(Special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.)

The Southern Policy of the New Administration.

PROTEST AGAINST CABINET POLICY.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—This afternoon Representative Thurnburg, of Tennessee, had an interview with Governor Hayes, and which he protested against the new policy of Mr. Key to the cabinet in the name of the Republicans of East Tennessee. Governor Hayes asked him if he had any personal reasons against Mr. Key, and he replied in the affirmative. Governor Hayes then said that he would not do with persons who were so much against him any consideration. He had selected Mr. Key, and proposed to send his name to the Senate. He had fixed upon his policy in relation to the Administration of Southern affairs, and he did not propose to change it until he was satisfied that it was wrong. Mr. Key, who arrived to-day, called at the White House this afternoon and had an interview with Governor Hayes, in which he thanked him for the expression of his confidence, and formally accepted the offer of the position of Postmaster-General.

OPPOSITION TO CARL SCHURZ.

The selection of Carl Schurz for a Cabinet position was made by Governor Hayes with his own volition and in opposition to the wishes of several of his most intimate friends. Mr. Schurz has already taken apartments here, and informed his friends that he expects to stay. To-day some of the opponents of Mr. Schurz, Governor Hayes, and urged that he be not selected, but their remonstrances are understood to have been of no avail. Mr. Wheeler said to-day that the people will soon find that Governor Hayes has a will of his own, and cannot be bulldozed. Others, however, who know him as well as Mr. Wheeler, think that he will be very much influenced by the Shermans.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

A very important conference was held at the White House to-night, at which were present the members of Governor Hayes's Cabinet already selected, Stanley Matthews, General Sherman, and some others. The subject under consideration was the proposed new southern policy and the protests and objections to the same which have been made by certain prominent members of the Republican party. After full consultation it was determined that the policy of deviation from that policy for the present.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSON.

A letter was received here to-day from General Joe Johnston, in which he alluded to the mention of his name in connection with a Cabinet position, and said that so far no formal offer on the subject had reached him. The letter was written at Richmond yesterday.

REFUNDING STOLEN MONEY.—In the year 1855, J. & W. Harper & Co., of this city, desiring to speculate in oil lands, employed a man named Edgar C. Martin, of Baltimore, to go into the oil region and select suitable property for them. Martin selected some land near Potosi, and was entrusted with \$20,000 by his employers to make a payment on the proposed purchase. The firm subsequently learned that Martin had not invested their money, but had gone away from the place in company with a chambermaid employed in the hotel where he boarded. She had been a danseuse in a variety troupe that disbanded there, and was the wife of the barkeeper of the hotel. Martin left a wife and six children in Maryland. Two of the firm who had lost the \$20,000 died some time after, and in 1873, William Harper, the survivor, failed in business, and removed to Forest county, where he has since lived in reduced circumstances.

About the 1st of February last friends of Harper in Philadelphia forwarded him a letter addressed to the old firm, and postmarked San Francisco, California, dated from the absconding agent, E. C. Martin. He was in San Francisco, and wrote that he desired to refund the money he had taken, and would do so if he was given immunity from prosecution. Mr. Harper started for California as soon possible and met Martin. He and several applicants to an extensive boarding-house. His mistress, Mrs. Warren, was still with him, and met Mr. Harper resplendent in jewels. Martin said he had sailed at once for Peru when he absconded, and had engaged in opening silver mines in that country for a share of their profits. He claimed to be worth \$25,000,000. He was in California in business, and intended to return to Peru. He paid over to Harper the sum of \$36,000, being principal and interest of the money stolen. He said he had provided for the family he left in Baltimore, and they had gone to England, where his wife's parents live.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.—Some thirty-odd years ago a young man and young girl in Sweden united their lives in matrimony, and soon after migrated to America. Here four children were born to them, and the father and mother were "gathered home," but the two boys were provided with homes, but the two girls were left to fend for themselves. This was the year before Sumter was fired upon. One lived went to Minnesota, and the other went South. When the war commenced each became a soldier—one in a Minnesota regiment and the other in the Confederate army. In one of the battles the Confederate took place the two brothers met and recognized each other. The meeting was brief, but long enough for them to immediately pledge that when the war was over they would reunite, and not again separate. This they did, and again separated. This time they were both in the army, and one of them is a candidate for office, and the other defeated next Monday. This sounds considerably like a blood-and-thunder novel in one column, but it's all true.—Des Moines (Ia.) Register.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

HAYES'S CABINET SELECTED AND THE NOMINATIONS REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

AN UNUSUAL COURSE TAKEN BY THE SENATE—A LATELY TIME IN THE SENATE—BAYARD MAKES A GREAT SPEECH—BLAINE'S REPLY—GRANT PRESENTS—KELLOGG'S CASE REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—A SHARP CONTEST AMONG THE REPUBLICANS FOR THE CONTROL OF THE PRESIDENT—AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS IN JUNE—THE NICHOLLS GOVERNMENT IN LOUISIANA NOT TO BE INTERFERED WITH—CRIMES AND CASUALTIES, &c., &c.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

SENATOR GROVER, OF OREGON.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senator Grover, of Oregon, arrived in the city this morning, and was at the bar of the Senate to be sworn in, when Senator Hamlin objected, because Hippie Mitchell, who intends to try to keep him out, was absent.

DISCUSSION OF THE KELLOGG CASE.

Mr. Bayard opened the discussion of the Kellogg case, showing that the decision of the Commission was only that the Constitution did not permit them to inquire whether the Returning Board was legal or not, and that they must assume it was legally constituted, and had acted according to law in counting the votes for electors. That decision, therefore, does not, in law or logic, bind any senator in passing upon the credentials of Kellogg.

Mr. Bayard quoted President Hayes's remarks upon the necessity and right of self-government for the southern States, and of justice to all sections and peoples. He said they are wise words, and met his ready and hearty approval. "Who shall oppose a policy which they express?" If it is to be a race of who is to be the wisest and most just, he proposed to enter that race.

In Blaine's speech Bayard said he recognized the old cry for a revival of sectional animosity, and it came to him like a fire-bell in the night.

Blaine arraigned Bayard for partisanship in the Commission, and, sneering at his consistency, said he would not receive advice from such a source. And the Republican party could not afford to deny the right of Packard after upholding the right of Hayes and Wheeler. He said he had asked yesterday who dared to make any arrangement compromising the right of Packard and Chamberlain. To-day the answer came from South Carolina. He then produced a telegram from Chamberlain to Corbin, stating that Haskell had arrived at Columbia with authority from Evans and Stanley Matthews to request him (Chamberlain) to retire his claims for the good of the nation. Chamberlain protested that he was not acting for himself, and desired Corbin to inquire and telegraph him to-night by whose authority Matthews and Evans made the suggestion. The telegram produced.

A SENSATION IN THE SENATE.

and Blaine seized the opportunity to repeat the warning of yesterday, and declared that whoever might desert the brave and true white and black men who had suffered oppression and persecution in the South he would stand up for their rights. He would not desert them at the bidding of Evans or Matthews, or anybody else.

The galleries cheered Blaine several times, and appeared particularly pleased with this last sentiment.

Senator Anthony immediately rose and gave notice that he would move to have the galleries cleared if such demonstrations were repeated.

Morton reviewed the election-law of Louisiana, and claimed his lawful election. He made no reference to the Commission or to the title of Hayes, but charged that the Louisiana Democrats had tried to carry the State by murder and fraud, and that the Returning Board had only deprived the Democrats of the fruits of crime and murder.

KELLOGG'S CREDENTIALS REFERRED.

Bayard's resolution referring Kellogg's credentials to the Committee on Elections was agreed to (35 to 22); Hoar and Sherman voting with the extreme Republicans, and Conkling and David Davis with the Democrats. Morrill, Christiancy, and Burnside explained that they had voted "Aye" because they thought the case should be investigated.

Mitchell presented a memorial from Oregon Republicans protesting against Grover's being sworn in, on the ground that he had secured his election by bribery and corruption, and had attempted by a false certificate to Cronin to deprive the State of one of its electoral votes.

His case will probably go to the Committee on Elections, and he certainly will not be seated until some ugly things have been put on record about him.

The Senate went into executive session at half-past 2, and the nominations for Cabinet positions were announced, but were referred without action.

THE RADICALS INCREASED AT THE CABINET NOMINATIONS.

Radical Republicans are increased at the nominations, and swear they intend to defeat their confirmation if possible to do so.

Four of them—Evarts, Devens, Schurz, and Key—were supporters of Greeley, and are considered to be very conservative in their views.

The assignments were changed this morning to accommodate the views of some of the Republican leaders. Mr. McCrary is dissatisfied with the War Department, and it is feared he will not adhere to his acceptance unless assigned to the Attorney-Generalship, as was originally intended.

THERE IS A GOOD DEAL OF BAD TEMPER shown by Republicans at the perverseness of Hayes in eschewing the advice of the old party leaders under whose advice Grant shaped his administration of southern affairs and made it a failure lamentable to the South and disastrous to the Republican party.

Democrats took no part in the proceeding in executive session. They await developments of the pending split in the ranks of the Republicans, and may at the opportune moment help conservative Republicans to confirm desirable appointments.

Cameron objected to the nominations, and at his suggestion they were referred. This unusual course will delay final action on them for several days if the rule under which the reference was made is adhered to.

Morrill was the only senator who urged immediate activity. Some others indulged in derisive exclamations while the names were being read.

Conkling and Cameron led the opposition to Evans, and Grant gives assistance to Morton in opposing Schurz.

Outside the Senate politicians oppose the nominations, while the people generally approve them as a whole, because it was necessary to go outside the old senatorial rules to carry out any change of successful new southern policy. Yet Schurz is not entirely acceptable to either party, being

considered a mere political adventurer, affiliating with whatever party pays the better for the service.

The change of McCrary from the Law to the War Department was made this morning at the request of General Sherman, who desired that either a West-Pointer or a civilian should control the army. Besides this, Devens preferred to be Attorney-General, and a delegation in the interest of mining corporations in the Pacific States urged that McCrary was hostile to their interest.

Democratic senators held an unimportant conference to-night. A delegation of Republicans will wait upon the President tomorrow and recommend the appointment of Judge R. W. Hughes to the Supreme Bench in place of Judge David Davis.

Mr. Blaine had the following letter read:

Mr. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6, 1877.

"Hon. D. T. Corbin:

"I have just had a long interview with Haskell, who brings letters to me from Stanley Matthews and Mr. Evans. The purport of Matthews's letter is that I ought to yield rights for the good of the country to the man who has been beyond endurance. If such action is desired I want to know it authoritatively. I am not acting for myself, and I cannot assume such responsibility. Please inquire and telegraph me to-night.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

I asked who had been doing the whispering in the corridors, and the answer comes from Columbia. He desires to stand upon that dispatch, or for the policy that it covers? Is there any senator here who proposes to abandon the remnant that is left of the Republican party between the Potomac and the Rio Grande, and that it shall go down for the public good, as senator on that point? Being a little of a partisan, differing in that respect from the senator from Delaware, I am not ready for that. I do not propose, either at the behest of Mr. Stanley Matthews or Mr. Evans, to say that the public good requires that I should do so.

U. S. SENATE—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1877.

Senator Davis uses the chair which Pixon H. Lewis filled twenty years ago. It had been carefully preserved in the room of the Committee of Commerce.

The Republican senators exhibited very much of a negative session to-day.

The Diplomatic Corps visited the President to-day.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, who was entitled to the floor, said his reasons for moving to refer the credentials of David Kellogg to the Committee on Privileges and Elections were those warranted by the unbroken usages of this body, so far as he was informed, since its organization. The credentials of Mr. Kellogg did not create a *prima facie* case because they were issued by Stephen B. Packard, who was not Governor of Louisiana either *de jure* or *de facto*. On the contrary, the Senate must take cognizance of the public fact that Francis T. Nicholls was the Governor of the State, and had a legal Legislature, and that the Senate had had control of every part of the State of Louisiana except about one acre, upon which stood a hotel, used by Packard as a State-house. He argued that Nicholls was the only Governor of the State to-day, and his credentials were the only ones of the United States could justly respect. This case was not new, but it demanded the same consideration now that it did in 1878, when the discussion was continued at such length. He argued that the Senate had the right to see that the State of Louisiana was represented here by two persons, but those persons must be chosen by her lawful Legislature.

He then referred to the use of military in the South, and said there was an admission of the outgoing Administration, made by honest, that the use of military to uphold the laws of Louisiana was represented here by two persons, but those persons must be chosen by her lawful Legislature.

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